

# Bear Island West Review



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**Review was requested by DNR staff through the Waterfowl Advisory Committee to:**

- 1. To consider recent down-trending waterfowl harvest,**
- 2. Examine waterfowl hunt management,**
- 3. Assess habitat, and**
- 4. Determine if recommendations have potential to improve wintering waterfowl numbers and hunter harvest opportunity.**

# Bear Island West Review

- **Review Team: Michael Prevost, Bob Perry, Lew Crouch and Bill Mace.**
- **Members > 150 years experience in coastal/tidal wetland habitat management with emphasis on brackish habitats.**
- **DNR Staff: Daniel Barrineau (BI Project Leader), Molly Kneece (Statewide Waterfowl Biologist), Alicia Farrell (Region 4 Coordinator), and Billy Dukes (Chief of Wildlife).**
- **Informed by: Current management plan, previous external review, waterfowl harvest data, on-site DNR staff input, site visit, comprehensive discussion, and literature review.**
- **Not intended to replace recent external Bear Island WMA review, but to supplement it with additional options to consider.**



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**We recognize limitations beyond management control:**

**1) Climate Change resulting in:**

**a) Dynamic precipitation affecting estuarine salinity,**

**b) Sea-level rise affecting tidal amplitude,**

**c) Extended growing seasons influencing wetland management, and**

**d) Warmer Fall & Winters affecting waterfowl migration.**

**2) Atlantic Flyway and North American waterfowl “bpop” numbers.**

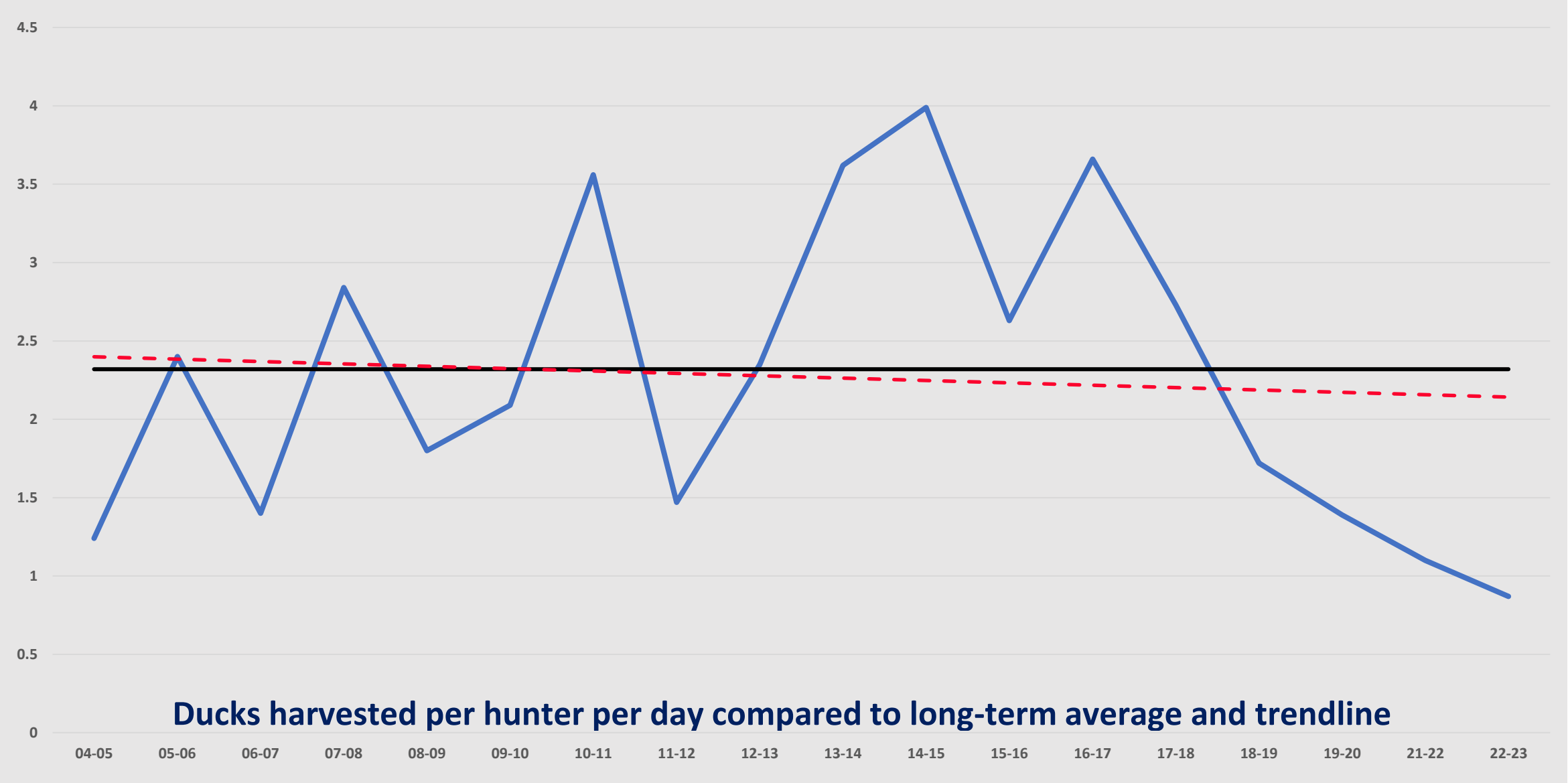
**3) Local waterfowl energy needs.**

**4) Disturbance from adjacent public-water hunting.**

**5) Competitive influences of nearby large, well-managed properties.**

**6) Bathymetric variation influencing habitat within individual MTIs.**

# Bear Island West Waterfowl Harvest 2004-05 to 2022-23



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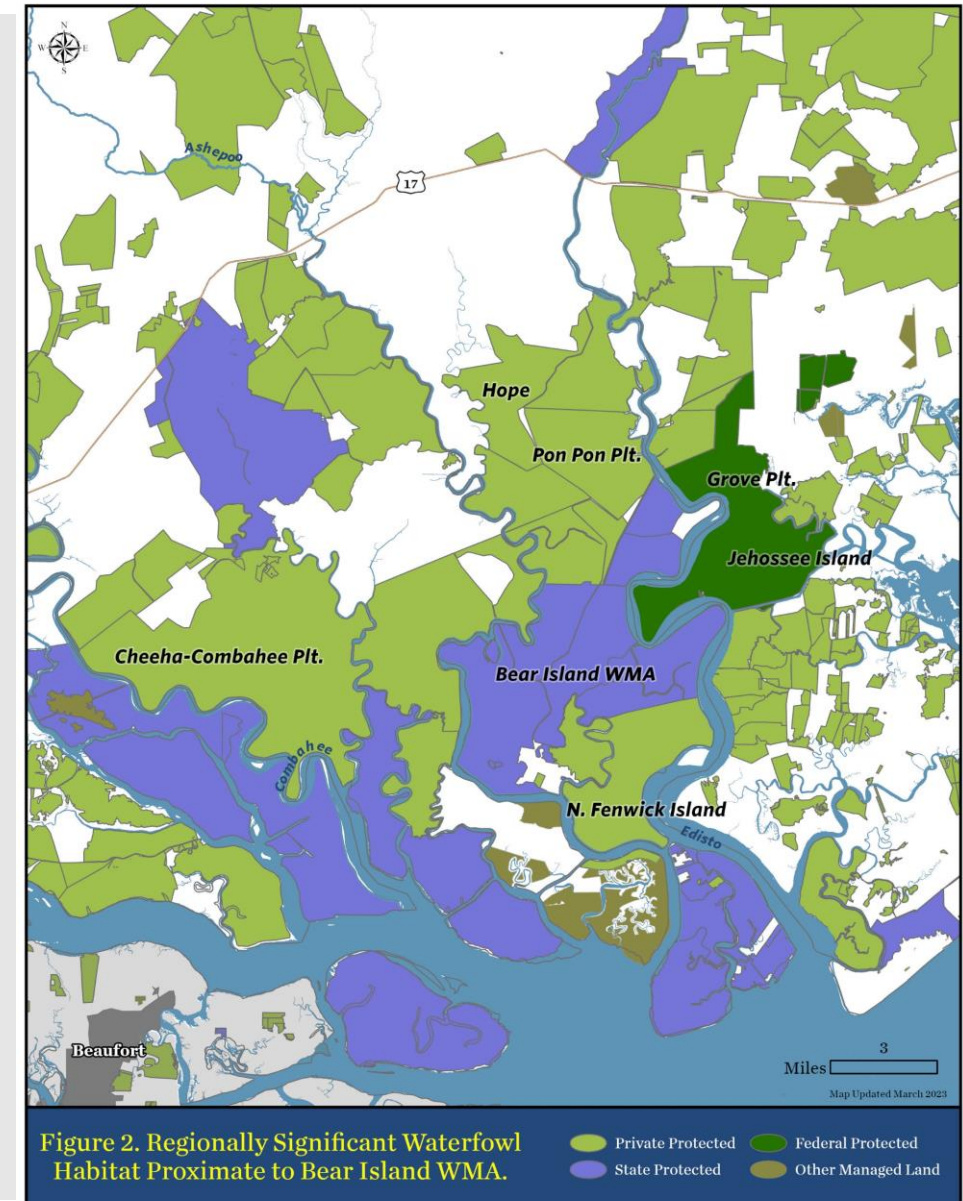
**Other success factors that might be considered in addition to ducks harvested per hunter per day:**

- 1) Total experience enjoyment,**
- 2) Number of shots fired,**
- 3) Un-retrieved ducks,**
- 4) Regular survey sampling of numbers of ducks  
utilizing BI MTIs, and**
- 5) Science-based modeling.**

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## Local Habitat Perspective:

- BI competes with large, well-managed properties having carefully structured hunt management limiting disturbance.
- Likely has a negative impact on Bear Island WMA daily waterfowl utilization.
- Cheeha-Combahee, Fenwick Island, Pon Pon & Hope plantations manage for minimum disturbance thus sustaining waterfowl and quality hunting.
- Grove Plantation & Jehossee Island (ACE Basin NWR) serve as inviolate sanctuaries.



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## Alternative Hunt Management Structure:

- Currently 40 hunters/week on all units = 3 hunt days per week.
- Alternative = 20 hunters/week  
Wednesday & Saturday  
= no change in opportunity  
= reduction in hunt days to 2.
- Manager selects from all 3 hunt units the MTIs having good duck use providing the potential for optimum hunter success.





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## Provision of Sanctuary:

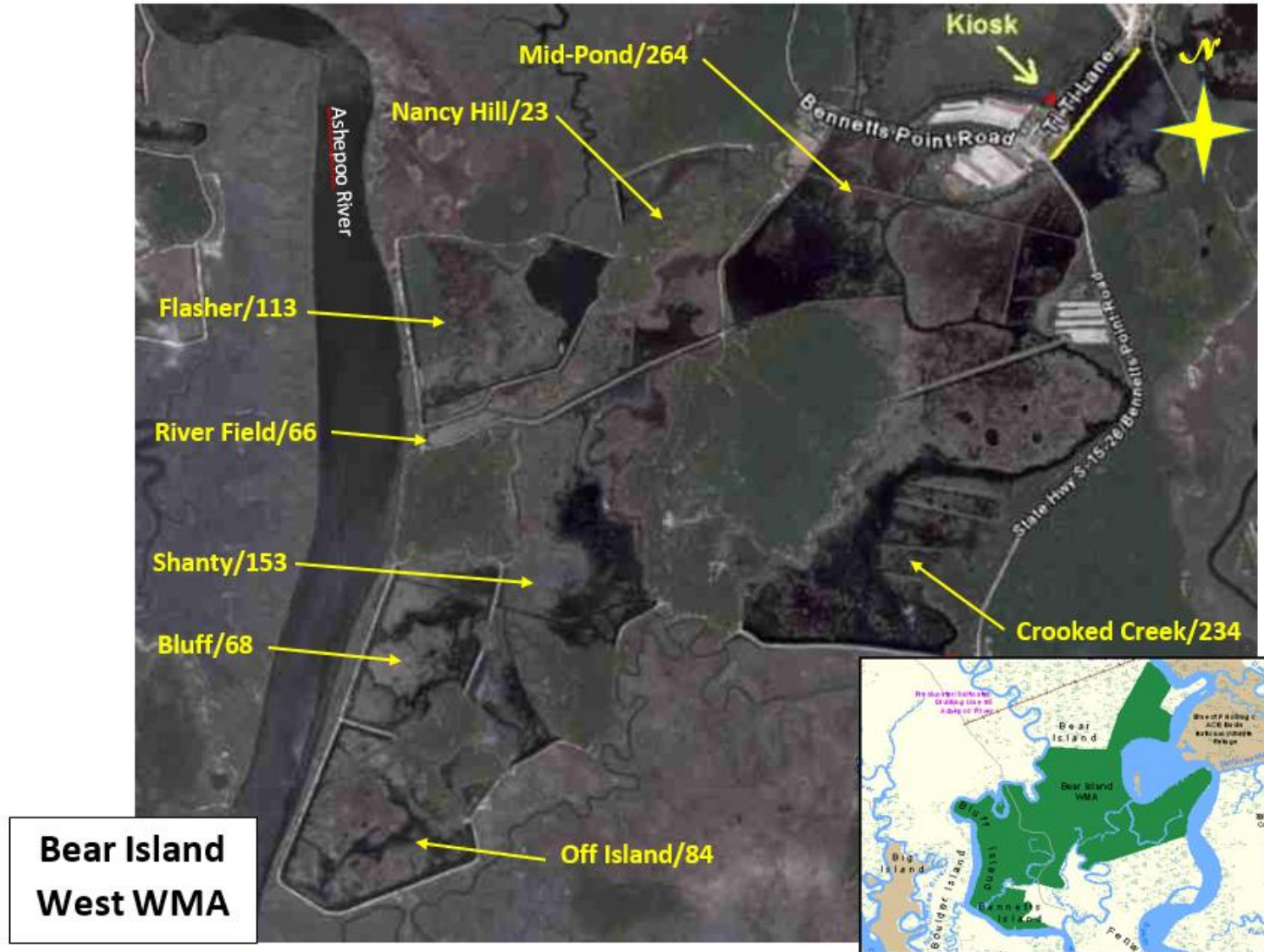
We recommend establishing 1 sanctuary MTI on each BI Unit, based on:

- 1) Adequate size,
- 2) Ability for effective habitat management,
- 3) Adequate buffering from human disturbance, and
- 4) Central location providing positive duck use influencing adjacent MTIs.



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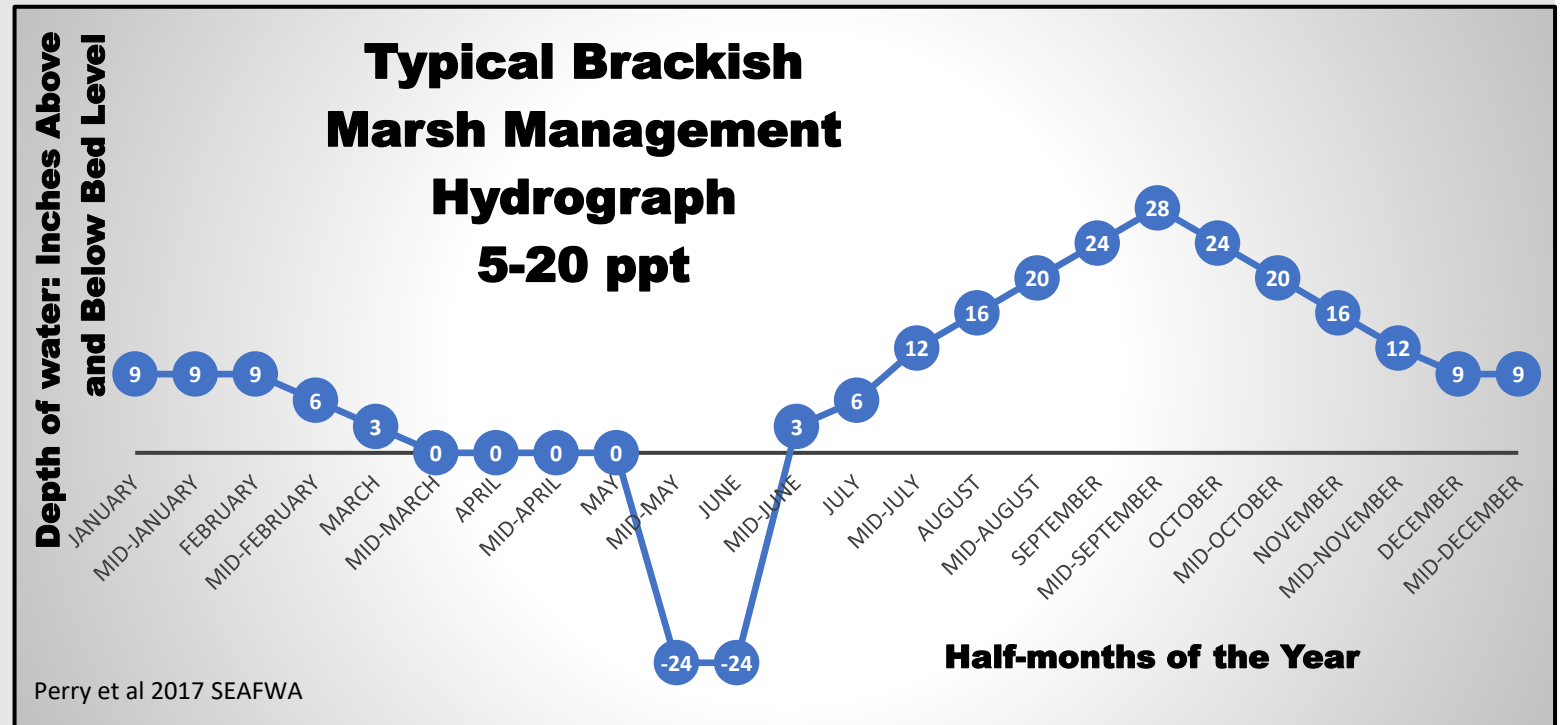
Figure 1. Bear Island West and individual Managed Tidal Impoundments and acreages of each.



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## Habitat Management:

- BIW MTIs are managed under typical brackish marsh management.
- Target species are widgeon grass, muskgrass, dwarf spikerush and saltmarsh bulrush as well as nektonic and benthic invertebrates.
- Current management involves April/mid-May drawdown for 2-4 weeks followed by shallow re-flooding and water circulation throughout the growing season.



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## Habitat Management:

We have provided DNR staff a comprehensive list of alternative management strategies for 3 groups of MTIs on BIW that focus on:

- 1) Combating competing emergent vegetation,
- 2) Use of fire and mechanized equipment,
- 3) Strategies to deal with mid- to late summer algal growth,
- 4) Enhancing SAV attractiveness/nutrition,
- 5) Creating a hemi-marsh effect,
- 6) Avoiding conditions of excess soil acidity, and
- 7) BMPs for seasonal water-level management.



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## Water Control Structures:

We recognize and recommend :

- 1) Number, location & size of WCSs are critical for effective brackish habitat management,
- 2) Consider a 2<sup>nd</sup> full-sized trunk to be installed in Off Island on the Ashepoo River, to more effectively manage water volume,
- 3) Consider that spillways on all boxes should be external vs internal to provide maximum water management,
- 4) Consider that additional trunks and spillways may be needed to compensate for dimensional modifications limiting desired water management, and
- 5) The Project Manager should have final determination on all new infrastructure – water control structures and dikes.

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## **Staffing:**

**Having a sound understanding of the responsibilities and complexities of managing habitats like Bear Island in addition to Donnelley, Botany Bay and Edisto River WMAs, we recommend:**

**DNR consider hiring of a highly qualified Technician IV to assist in the lead role on comprehensive water and wetland management and associated infrastructure on Bear Island WMA.**


**Such a candidate should possess:**

- 1) An aptitude for coastal wetland management,**
- 2) A strong background in southeastern marsh plant ecology, and**
- 3) An understanding of wetland management as well as MTI construction and maintenance in accordance with regulatory guidelines.**



Questions?



A photograph of a Canada goose in flight, positioned on the left side of the frame. The goose is captured mid-flap, with its wings spread wide, showing a mix of brown, grey, and white feathers. Its head is turned back, and its long neck is extended. The background consists of a wetland environment with tall, dry, golden-brown grasses and reeds growing out of shallow, rippling water. The water reflects the light, creating a shimmering effect. The overall scene is a naturalistic depiction of wildlife in its habitat.

**To obtain a copy of  
the review team's  
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